

from St. Victoire, France. It was purchased by the Society 30th April, 1866, and died 13th November, 1869. It proved to be a male on dissection. The specific wing-markings being absent when the body was received by me, I thought proper to place it in Mr. George Gray's hands for identification. This gentleman pronounced it, as appearing to him, no other than *A. chrysaëtos*, Linn. The skin, being in poor condition, was not kept; but the skeleton was retained by him for the National Osteological Collection. In case that any doubts might hereafter arise regarding the specimen, I considered that the history of the bird should be attached to the skeleton as well as published. Mr. Gurney coincided with me in this opinion, and at my request kindly forwarded the accompanying note for that purpose.

“Nov. 24, 1869.

“MY DEAR SIR,—You will find in the volume of the ‘Ibis’ for 1864, p. 339, the account of two young specimens of *A. barthelemyi* which came into my possession in 1857, and the survivor of which six or seven years afterwards obtained the white scapular spots which are found close to the junction of the wing with the body in the Eagle to which the above name has been assigned.

“These marks were very beautiful and conspicuous when I wrote the paper in the ‘Ibis’ above referred to; but subsequently to the specimen passing into the hands of the Zoological Society in 1866, they seem to have disappeared, and I conclude from what you tell me that they were not apparent in the bird at the time of death.

“I doubt much whether *Aquila barthelemyi* be a race entitled to specific rank, but whatever it be, the bird in question which passed from my possession to that of the Zoological Society, and of which the skeleton is now in the British Museum, undoubtedly belongs to it, and is entitled to the name of *A. barthelemyi*, if that name be recognized as of specific value.

“I am, &c.,

“J. H. GURNEY.”

9. Descriptions of Seventeen New Species of Land Shells from the South-Sea Islands, in the Cabinet of Mr. JOHN BRAZIER of Sydney. By Dr. JAMES C. COX, C.M.Z.S.

1. *HELIX ALLECTA*.

Shell with a deep open funnel-shaped umbilicus, depressedly orbicular, thin, uniformly closely and strongly striated, the striæ of a dull, dark-reddish chestnut-colour; spire flat; whorls $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 5, convex, the last not descending in front; suture deep and excavated; aperture rounded; peristome simple, obtuse, columellar margin dilated.

Diam., greatest 0·10, least 0·08; height 0·04 of an inch.

Hab. Upolu, Navigator's Islands; found on the mountains, under decayed wood (*Brazier*).

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2. *HELIX WANGANENSIS*.

Shell perforated, depressed, thin, hyaline, smooth, and shining, of an amber-brown colour; spire almost flat; whorls 5, flattened, very slowly increasing in size, last not depressed, rounded at the base; suture strongly marked; aperture lunate; peristome simple, thin; columella dilated, concealing the slight perforation.

Diam., greatest 0·31, least 0·21; height 0·22 of an inch.

Hab. Wanga, San Christoval, Solomon Islands; on the mountains, under leaves (*Brazier*).

3. *HELIX QUINTALÆ*.

Shell imperforate, lenticular, greenish yellow, thin, transparent, flattened above; whorls 8, slowly increasing, the last sharply keeled, not descending in front, base rounded and excavated in the middle, irregularly rugosely striated above, smooth below the keel; suture shallow, but rather broad; aperture narrowly angularly lunate; peristome simple; columella scarcely dilated.

Diam., greatest 0·14, least 0·12; height 0·08 of an inch.

Hab. Norfolk Island; found in the pine-forests, under leaves in damp places (*Brazier*).

This species is closely allied to *H. lizardensis*, Pfr., and, at Mr. Brazier's request, is named in honour of Mr. Arthur Quintala, jun., of Norfolk Island.

4. *HELIX HELVA*.

Shell flattened, deeply and widely umbilicated, pale red, uniformly striated with coarse, regular, rather widely separated rib-like striæ; whorls $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 5, rounded, the last descending gradually in front; aperture lunately rounded, margins joined by a dark callus; peristome obtuse, not reflected.

Diam., greatest 0·10, least 0·08; height 0·04 of an inch.

Hab. Aneiteum, New Hebrides; found under a log of wood (*Brazier*).

5. *HELIX ARDUA*.

Shell minutely umbilicated, turbinately globose, yellowish brown, thin, smooth, slightly shining; spire obtusely conical; whorls 6, markedly convex, the last not descending in front; base rounded; suture deep; aperture roundly lunate; peristome simple, somewhat expanded at the columella.

Diam., greatest 0·12, least 0·10; height 0·11 of an inch.

Hab. Erumanga, New Hebrides; found under a log of wood near the sea.

6. *HELIX VANNÆ-LAVÆ*.

Shell imperforate, conoidly depressed, dark yellowish horn-colour, smooth, shining; spire broadly conoid; whorls $5\frac{1}{2}$, only slightly convex, last not descending, base convex; suture shallow; aperture

lunate; peristome thin, simple, columellar margin a little dilated above.

Diam., greatest 0·14, least 0·12; height 0·11 of an inch.

Hab. Aneiteum, New Hebrides; found under decaying leaves near the sea-shore (*Brazier*).

7. *HELIX SORORIA*.

Shell imperforate, depressedly globose, thin, smooth, shining, throughout light olive-yellow; spire slightly elevated; whorls 5, moderately convex, slowly increasing in size, last not descending in front, base rounded, narrowly margined at the suture; aperture ovately rounded; peristome simple, columellar margin only slightly dilated.

Diam., greatest 0·15, least 0·13; height 0·09 of an inch.

Hab. Ovalau, Fiji Islands; found under leaves on the mountains (*Brazier*).

8. *HELIX SANSITUS*.

Shell conical, narrowly umbilicated, regularly spirally striated, striae slightly raised and granular, thin, light brown; spire raised and pointed; whorls 6, gradually increasing, the last sharply and prominently keeled, flattened at the base, which is also granularly spirally striated; peristome simple, thin.

Diam., greatest 0·11, least 0·10; height 0·09 of an inch.

Hab. Vanna Lava, Banks's Group; found inland, under decayed leaves in very wet places; also found at Viti Levu, Fiji, inland, in similar localities (*Brazier*).

9. *HELIX EXAGITANS*.

Shell plano-convex, flat above, convex below, deeply and openly umbilicated, pale brown-yellow, upper surface irregularly finely striated across the whorls; whorls 5, rapidly increasing, last not depressed in front, sharply keeled; peristome simple, thin.

Diam., greatest 0·09, least 0·06; height 0·04 of an inch.

Hab. Norfolk Island; found in damp places in the pine-forests, under leaves (*Brazier*).

10. *HELIX TUTUILLÆ*.

Shell depressedly conical, imperforate, of a dull pale brown, above finely granular, smooth and shining below; spire conical, obtuse; whorls 5, rounded, slowly increasing in size, last not depressed, not keeled, base rounded; suture broad and channelled; peristome thin, roundly lunate.

Diam., greatest 0·12, least 0·10; height 0·09 of an inch.

Hab. Tutuilla, Navigator's Islands; found in wet places, under leaves, near the sea (*Brazier*).

11. *HELIX ANTELATA*.

Shell depressedly conical, perforated, dull reddish brown, smooth;

spire obtuse, suture narrow, not excavated; whorls 5, last whorl inflated at the base, and excavated round the perforation; peristome simple, thin, columellar margin dilated at its insertion.

Diam., greatest 0·12, least 0·10; height 0·10 of an inch.

Hab. Aneiteum, New Hebrides; found under leaves near the sea (*Brazier*).

12. *HELIX PATESCENS*.

Shell imperforate, globosely depressed, thin, transparent, pale straw-coloured, shining, finely rugosely striated; spire conically raised; whorls $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4, the last rapidly increasing, much inflated at the base, and banded with a faint broad brown band; aperture oblique; peristome simple, thin, rounded.

Diam., greatest 0·16, least 0·12; height 0·12 of an inch.

Hab. Norfolk Island, under leaves in damp places (*Brazier*).

13. *HELIX DEPSTA*.

Deeply, rather widely, and openly umbilicated, discoid, thin, light yellowish brown; spire almost flat, suture well defined; whorls $4\frac{1}{2}$, roughly arcuately striated above, much smoother below, slowly increasing in size, the last very slightly angled and a little depressed at its termination; aperture oblique, lunately rounded; peristome simple, not thickened, columellar margin not expanded.

Diam., greatest 0·23, least 0·19; height 0·13 of an inch.

Hab. Norfolk Island; under leaves in damp places (*Brazier*).

14. *HELIX RETARDATA*.

Shell deeply, openly, but narrowly umbilicated, thin, transparent, hyaline, pale horn-colour; apex of spire raised; whorls 5, gradually increasing, last not depressed, smooth and unsculptured; peristome lunately rounded, columellar margin a little dilated and reflected.

Diam., greatest 0·16, least 0·12; height 0·12 of an inch.

Hab. Aneiteum, New Hebrides; found under dead leaves near to the sea-shore (*Brazier*).

15. *DIPLOMMATINA WISEMANI*.

Shell sinistral, callously rimate, elongately oval, pupiform, light yellowish brown; apex acute; whorls 5, very finely obliquely, closely, and regularly costulate, third and fourth becoming rapidly tumidly enlarged, last contracted and subascendent; aperture subcircular, much expanded, thick, shining, and porcellaneous; margins joined by a thick expanded callus.

Breadth 0·05, height 0·11 of an inch.

Hab. Wanga, San Christoval, Solomon Isles (*Brazier*); found on the mountains, in damp places, under leaves.

Named, by Mr. Brazier's request, after Commodore Wiseman.

16. *DIPLOMMATINA BRAZIERI*.

Shell rimate, cylindrically acuminate, of a dull white colour; spire

acute; whorls $6\frac{1}{2}$, regularly increasing, crossed by rather prominent, straight, widely separated ribs, the last contracted and ascendent; aperture ovately circular, thick, callous, and shining; margins formed by a thick callus continuous with the aperture.

Breadth 0.04, height 0.08 of an inch.

Hab. Wanga, San Christoval, Solomon Islands; found on the mountains, in damp places (*Brazier*).

17. CYCLOSTOMA BRAZIERI.

Shell pyramidal; spire acute and elevated, apex rose-red; whorls 5, round, under the lens very faintly spirally striated, dark cinnamon-colour; suture deep; umbilicus deep and narrow; aperture circular; peristome plain, scarcely thickened. Operculum solid, very concave outwardly, with prominent circular ridges.

Breadth 0.13, height 0.16.

Hab. Upolu, Navigator's Islands; found on the mountains, under decaying logs (*Brazier*).

10. Note on a Freshwater Fish from the Neighbourhood of Aden. By Lieut.-Col. PLAYFAIR, F.Z.S., H.M. Consul-General in Algeria.

I am indebted to the kindness of my successor at Aden, Captain Goodfellow, for several specimens of a Cyprinoid fish recently discovered in South Arabia.

During all the years I resided there I never heard of its existence, and I was fully convinced that the streams of that region, which are almost if not entirely dry in summer, and which even in the cold season are lost in the sand before reaching the sea, were destitute of fishes.

Not long ago the Sultan of Lahej, whose territories touch Aden, and of which, indeed, the latter once formed a part, sent to the Political Resident a jar of fishes, which he had caught in one of his streams, and which he suggested should be put into the ancient reservoirs, recently restored, and then full of rain-water.

This was done, and in a very short time the fishes increased both in number and size; and it is of these that Capt. Goodfellow forwarded the specimens before mentioned.

I was at first inclined to regard it as a new species of *Discognathus*, chiefly from the fact that it has four and a half series of scales between the lateral line and the root of the ventral fin, whereas the only other known species nearly resembling it had but two or two and a half.

My friend Dr. Günther, however, who has compared it with numerous specimens of *D. lamta* in the National collection from various localities between Nepaul and Palestine, has no doubt that it is referable to that remarkable species.